





# PROMETHEUS ONCE—AND ONLY ONCE—

More.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.  
Sir,—Prometheus, I find, favoured me with a column of comment in the *Register* of yesterday, and kindly allowed me space for a brief criticism on his criticism. The only reply that I shall make to Prometheus's pretentious little personal importunities is this—I am well, and I am not at all disposed to entertain any such opinion as that of Prometheus's. I dare say there is not much respect lost between us.

Prometheus complains of the "unfair" manner in which he has been treated by "Pomson and his friends." Mr. Fowler, in the *Register*, has been honest, and proved him to be a liar. I accused Prometheus of malice, and pointed out his malice. Therefore, Prometheus says we are "unfair."

I reiterate my charge of malice. Prometheus publishes in the paper with which he is connected, an attack on Mr. Fowler on the very day on which Mr. Fowler, in that same paper, advertises a second lecture. I am not at all disposed to entertain any such opinion as that of Prometheus's. I dare say there is not much respect lost between us.

I formerly accused Prometheus of discourtesy in speaking as he did of the egotism of pretentious patronage. He has since then been very kind in sneaking away in which he shirks the charge. He says that he did not allude to the gentleman who took the chair at the School of Arts on the evening of the lecture. He says that he did not allude to the gentleman who took the chair at the School of Arts on the evening of the lecture. He says that he did not allude to the gentleman who took the chair at the School of Arts on the evening of the lecture.

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quotations from the ancients. It was a gentlemanly accomplishment, almost indeed a distinction. The member of Parliament, the lawyer, the author, the orator, the person, and the politician, all aspired to be a Prometheus. A number of horses stabled in the lower part of the city were drowned. The boats in the harbour were badly damaged by being crushed between the houses and the river. The houses were down the river this morning from above. On one pile and on the roof of one of the houses were two men. The Hudson River railroad track is submerged for a considerable distance. Several days will have to pass before anything like a normal condition of the damage done can be ascertained. The ice on the piers is filled up twenty feet high.

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The labours of Mr. Wall in the branches assigned to him in your notice, and the praise to which Mr. Angus is justly entitled for his unwearied assiduity in the department of the conchological and ethnological departments, and for his assistance generally, I have writing the labels for the specimens, will not be depreciated by limiting the divisions of work done by the various persons who have contributed to the present forward state of the Museum.

Yours obediently,  
W. B. CLARKE,  
One of the Trustees to the Museum.  
St. Leonard's, 25th May, 1857.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.  
Sir,—Observing in your paper of this day some remarks reflecting upon the mistake with respect to the wrong panel of jurors having been handed into Court, I beg you will allow me to meet the false impression by stating that the mistake was made by the clerk, and not by the juror. The juror was correct, and the clerk was wrong.

The circumstances originating the mistake as to the panel, have been fully acknowledged and explained by the Clerk of the Court, and the juror was correct, and the clerk was wrong. The juror was correct, and the clerk was wrong. The juror was correct, and the clerk was wrong. The juror was correct, and the clerk was wrong.

Allow me to observe, Sir, that the partial conduct of the juror was not only injurious to the public, but is a flagrant breach of the sacred trust reposed in him, and an abuse of the high and important functions of the Press.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,  
GEO. W. R. Under-Sheriff.  
Sydney, 27th May, 1857.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN AMERICA.  
Some days ago we copied into the *Herald*, the New York letter of the *Times* correspondent, dated 21st January, in which he gave a vigorous description of the tremendous storm of snow and frost which had visited the States; or, rather, the whole Continent, and the great lakes, and the thermometer registering at one time 40 degrees below zero.

We annex, from the American papers, the particulars of the breaking up of the storm: "It was anticipated yesterday, the tremendous flood of last night occasioned damage to an amount impossible at present to conjecture, but which cannot fail to reach two millions of dollars. All last night the city was the scene of the utmost confusion and excitement, the terror of the water being let loose upon the inhabitants. The citizens were engaged all last evening on the docks and in the lower part of the city in removing goods and stowing them away in the second stories of stores and buildings, where they would be safe from the water. The water was so high that it was impossible to reach the docks and piers were compelled to make a hasty retreat. The water in the river continued rising until five o'clock this morning, when it reached a point three feet higher than ever known before. The streets between Broadway and the river were flooded by boats. When the great flood commenced it was about two o'clock in the morning, and the water rose six inches in five minutes. Persons who had retired to bed thinking themselves safe, were wakened by the noise of the water, knocking at the doors of houses to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger. The wildest confusion prevailed, the people in the lower parts of the city saving barely time to escape with their lives. A large number of cattle stabled in the distilleries, their bellows and cries adding excitement to the scene—were drowned. About eight o'clock the alarm bells were sounded for fire, when flames were seen bursting forth from houses in different parts of the city. The height of the water, however, rendered it impossible for the engines to reach the scene of the conflagration, but the flames put off in boats, with buckets and engines, and the flames to the buildings where it originated. About this time the wind changed, and the weather became piercing cold. Twelve canal boats, three barges, and the steamers *R. I. Grant* and *H. M. Dowd* were sunk. The canal

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Some days ago we copied into the *Herald*, the New York letter of the *Times* correspondent, dated 21st January, in which he gave a vigorous description of the tremendous storm of snow and frost which had visited the States; or, rather, the whole Continent, and the great lakes, and the thermometer registering at one time 40 degrees below zero.

We annex, from the American papers, the particulars of the breaking up of the storm: "It was anticipated yesterday, the tremendous flood of last night occasioned damage to an amount impossible at present to conjecture, but which cannot fail to reach two millions of dollars. All last night the city was the scene of the utmost confusion and excitement, the terror of the water being let loose upon the inhabitants. The citizens were engaged all last evening on the docks and in the lower part of the city in removing goods and stowing them away in the second stories of stores and buildings, where they would be safe from the water. The water was so high that it was impossible to reach the docks and piers were compelled to make a hasty retreat. The water in the river continued rising until five o'clock this morning, when it reached a point three feet higher than ever known before. The streets between Broadway and the river were flooded by boats. When the great flood commenced it was about two o'clock in the morning, and the water rose six inches in five minutes. Persons who had retired to bed thinking themselves safe, were wakened by the noise of the water, knocking at the doors of houses to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger. The wildest confusion prevailed, the people in the lower parts of the city saving barely time to escape with their lives. A large number of cattle stabled in the distilleries, their bellows and cries adding excitement to the scene—were drowned. About eight o'clock the alarm bells were sounded for fire, when flames were seen bursting forth from houses in different parts of the city. The height of the water, however, rendered it impossible for the engines to reach the scene of the conflagration, but the flames put off in boats, with buckets and engines, and the flames to the buildings where it originated. About this time the wind changed, and the weather became piercing cold. Twelve canal boats, three barges, and the steamers *R. I. Grant* and *H. M. Dowd* were sunk. The canal

line warehouses on the piers are stove in, the flood making a breach through them. Three hundred and sixty head of cattle were drowned at the distilleries. A number of horses stabled in the lower part of the city were drowned. The boats in the harbour were badly damaged by being crushed between the houses and the river. The houses were down the river this morning from above. On one pile and on the roof of one of the houses were two men. The Hudson River railroad track is submerged for a considerable distance. Several days will have to pass before anything like a normal condition of the damage done can be ascertained. The ice on the piers is filled up twenty feet high.

There is a great flood in the harbour. Various bridges and buildings have been over the Falls. On Sunday morning the flood of ice and water carried away the bridge supporting the buildings extending across the river, and they fell down. The centre portion was carried down. On Sunday morning the flood of ice and water carried away the bridge supporting the buildings extending across the river, and they fell down. The centre portion was carried down. On Sunday morning the flood of ice and water carried away the bridge supporting the buildings extending across the river, and they fell down. The centre portion was carried down.

But in the last thirty years, more or less, the fashion has greatly changed. The word erudition has lost its original meaning. It is now a servile word for a flatterer. The thing itself is not common. It is not the way of common sense; but who would ever have expected to find it taking refuge in a new book, and a new building? A classic scholar would be snubbed in her ancient home, British erudition is a common name had not yet been, and denoted himself among a people who were yet in the dark ages. That some of our orators and authors still continue to show off their classical learning, is, unfortunately, too true; but it is no longer the custom. No author above the rank of a penny-a-liner now garbages his discourse with scraps from his school-books. Members of Parliament, as a rule, are no more. The learning of the ancients is no longer a mark of distinction. The learning of the ancients is no longer a mark of distinction. The learning of the ancients is no longer a mark of distinction.

The time has come when the ancients know two thousand years ago, but what is known now. People now-day do not know what the ancients knew. People now-day do not know what the ancients knew. People now-day do not know what the ancients knew. People now-day do not know what the ancients knew. People now-day do not know what the ancients knew.

But as the time allotted was very short, and my engagements have been very numerous, I have only been able to place the fossils under the different epochs, according to genera, without naming them or giving any other particulars. This requires deliberation, and will be done in another number. The extensive collections of "Insects" and "Crustacea" were arranged by Mr. Macleay, another trustee, whose pre-eminence position as an entomologist to the aid of the student in Australia.

The labours of Mr. Wall in the branches assigned to him in your notice, and the praise to which Mr. Angus is justly entitled for his unwearied assiduity in the department of the conchological and ethnological departments, and for his assistance generally, I have writing the labels for the specimens, will not be depreciated by limiting the divisions of work done by the various persons who have contributed to the present forward state of the Museum.

other Zillahs, have not been brought to the notice of the authorities, and that a margin must be left for unreported deaths in estimating the total. The returns for the whole Presidency will be forwarded when received, and as the attention of Government and the public has been drawn to the Rutugghery Zillah, it is desirable to supply at once specific data to show the magnitude of the evil, and the frightful destruction of human life occasioned by this preventable cause. The following is an extract, paragraph 1, of a Government letter to the Commissioner of the Rutugghery Zillah, dated the 13th instant: With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed to transmit to you copy of the charges incurred for destroying snakes in the Rutugghery Zillah, and to request that you will inform me of the progress of the work, and of the number of snakes killed. From a list of charges incurred in December, 1856, in destroying cobras and snakes in the Rutugghery Zillah by order of the magistrate, it appears that rupoos 26,437.5 were paid to different persons, at the rate of twelve annas and less for each snake or cobra, and that the total number of these killed was 138,207.—Bombay Times.

## CANADA.

From Montreal we have papers dated, to the 16th of February. The *Herald* of that date mentions that, on the previous morning, as the freight train from the West on the Great Western Railroad, was approaching the junction near Hamilton, a wheel of one of the cars of the last car but one, the accident occurred, and the train was stopped. The cars were broken, and the passengers were injured. The train was stopped, and the passengers were injured. The train was stopped, and the passengers were injured. The train was stopped, and the passengers were injured.

On the 10th, the fifteenth annual festival of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute was celebrated at the City Hall. The room was decorated with garlands of flowers and greenery. The sides of the room were ornamented with garlands of evergreens and flowers, and the floor was covered with a carpet of flowers. The room was decorated with garlands of flowers and greenery. The sides of the room were ornamented with garlands of evergreens and flowers, and the floor was covered with a carpet of flowers. The room was decorated with garlands of flowers and greenery. The sides of the room were ornamented with garlands of evergreens and flowers, and the floor was covered with a carpet of flowers.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Montreal Herald*, writing on the 12th of February, as to the weather and











[illegible]







Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c., &c.

**M**ORT and CO. will sell by public auction,  
at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on  
**FRIDAY, 29th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,**  
Bales wool  
Casks tallow  
Sheepskins  
Hides, &c., &c.

Term, cash.

Day of Sale, 29th May,

**LUMLEY PARK ESTATE**  
Almost surrounding the Town of Bungonia in the County  
of Argyle, about  
**125 MILES FROM SYDNEY;**  
in extent, containing about  
**7000 ACRES** of purchased land, and  
**6000 ACRES** held under pre-emptive right.  
**TITLES**—Grants, and by purchase from the Crown.  
**7000**—**£1** sale.

**65** This beautiful Estate is in a high state of im-  
provement, and comprises

**A DELIGHTFUL HOMESTEAD.**  
the buildings being substantial, capacious, and in good order, surrounded by good paddocks, and every other necessary convenience.

by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,  
at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 29th May,  
That valuable Estate,  
LUMLEY PARK, in the COUNTY of ARGYLE.  
It consists, in the first place, of

almost surrounding the town of Bungonia, and with extensive frontage to the high road to Sydney, which may be said to intersect the estate. It is distant about  
18 miles from Goulburn, and  
125 miles from Sydney ;  
and as the Great Southern Railway will pass within a few miles of the property, it will, upon completion of that work, be brought within a

**FEW HOURS TRAVEL OF THE METROPOLIS.**  
In addition to the freehold, there are also about 6000 ACRES OF PRE-EMPTIVE AND RENTED LANDS, and an EXTENSIVE COMMONAGE adjoining, so that the property may be said to be capable of supporting 5000 sheep, in addition to its agricultural capabilities.

**THE HOMESTEAD** comprises about 1000 acres divided into grass and cultivation paddocks, there being about 300 acres of cultivation land.

**LUMLEY HOUSE** contains 12 apartments, and is very prettily situated with beautiful lawn, and tastefully planted

The rear is a large good yard, enclosed by a SUBSTANTIAL RANGE OF STONE BUILDINGS, consisting of kitchen, pantry, servants' hall, laundry dairy, cheese room, and two large stores with cellars underneath. The other out-buildings are a six-stall stable with loose boxes, harness room, and coach-house, with hay loft the whole length of the building. Also, large barn, hay shed, mill house, men's huts, stockyards, calf pen, pigsties, &c.

A good garden and orchard.

On the eastern boundary of the estate there is a large farm, let on an improving lease, having 5 years to run. To capitalists and gentlemen of family this very complete and ready made estate is particularly recommended. The position also and growing capabilities, point it out as a most profitable acquisition to the holder of stations in the Southern Districts, where he may secure a most comfortable homestead, and an invaluable depot for stock in transit to the market.

Persons particularly may be heard from Mort and O'Connell who will be glad to furnish parties desirous of inspecting the estate, with a view to purchase, with letters to the proprietor who resides upon the property.

Day of Sale. 29th MAY

**GEORGE-STREET SYDNEY**, close to Liverpool-street.  
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, with a frontage of  
33 feet, by 35 FEET IN DEPTH.  
TITLE—Unquestionable.  
TERMS.—One-third cash; the residue may remain secured  
on the property for three or five years, bearing interest  
at 6 per cent. per annum.

**MORT** and CO. have been instructed to sell  
by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,  
at 11 o'clock, the following property:  
All that splendid block of land, containing by admea-  
surement ONE ROOD, MORE OR LESS, having  
about 1000 feet frontage to the Liverpool-street, by a depth  
of 100 feet more or less, together with the premises  
erected thereon, being a BUTCHER'S SHOP, now  
let to Mr. Philip Andrews, situated on the east side of

leaving expires on last June instant.

MORT and CO., in calling attention to properties of this class, do not deem it necessary to enter into any lengthy details. There is too much capital waiting investment and the opportunities for purchasing properties **FROM THE GREAT CITY THOROUGHFARE** too few and too far apart. The results of this sale are quite needless; seldom, indeed, is such a business opportunity of an acre in extent in the heart of the City in this market, especially upon such liberal terms as the present.

Its extent renders it available for almost any description of business purposes, but the great depth of the land, and its central position, point to it as particularly adapted for a **LARGE MANUFACTURING FACTORY**, it being a rather startling fact that in the heart of the largest city there is not a single establishment of the kind to-day.

leading thoroughfare. This, however, is only one of many uses to which such a property could be adapted.

\* Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect the property prior to the sale, and will be furnished with cards to view on application to MORT and CO.

Positive Sale.  
By order of the Mortgagee,  
**WYNHARD-SQUARE.**

Valuable Allotment in Margaret-street, close to the splendid premises of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, and the houses now in course of erection for J. Alexander, Esq.

MORT and CO. have received instructions

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement eight and one-third perches, in the county of Cumberland, parish of St. Philip, allotment No. 4 of section 4 of the site of the old Military Barracks, commencing on the north side of Margaret-street, at the south-east corner of allotment No. 3; and bounded on the east by the building line of the said barracks, south by the building line of the

the east by a line at right angles, northerly two hundred and one feet three inches to a line twenty feet wide; on the north by that line, westerly twenty-two feet ten inches; and on the west by the east boundary line of allotment No. 3, southerly one hundred and one feet to the south-east corner thereof.

☛ This is one of the most valuable building sites in the city, whether for business purposes or for a private residence, and is well worthy the attention of merchants, builders, and others in want of a first-class city allotment.

Plan on view at the R. O. ms.

**THE WAVERLEY HEIGHTS**, immediately at the junction of the Waverley, Randwick, and Congee Roads, and known as **CANONSURF**, will be sold by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on **WEDNESDAY**, 3rd June.

**TERMS**—Half cash, half credit.

**TITLE**—Grant from the Crown.

**MORT and CO.**

A first-class Brick Cottage and a Corner Block of Land, on the Milson Road, Camperdown.

**MR. W. NEWELL** has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, **MONDAY**, 1st June, at 11 o'clock, the

**Mr. W. N.** would call the attention of parties on the lookout for first-class freehold property, as this is being sold by experiment for the first time, and being the only corner in Camperdown for sale, and commanding a splendid view of the Sydney University.

Household Furniture  
Wearing Apparel  
Double-barrel Guns.

**THE MESSRS. MOORE** will sell by auction, at the Mart, Leaboe, Nassau, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,**  
Household furniture, &c., comprising chests, drawers, iron bedsteads, horsehair mattress, and other bedding, sofas, chairs, tables, iron stove, washbasin, &c., &c., cooking utensils, &c., &c.  
4 trunks containing wearing apparel

Locomotor-guns, the sundries,  
Terra, cash.



POSTER, INQUIRY, MAY 10th, 1967.